

British species are described. This tribe, however, includes the greater number of the species. The descriptions are very carefully drawn up, and include notices of the larvæ and natural history where these are known, while the determination of the species is facilitated by the insertion under each genus of a tabular synopsis of the species contained in it. The synonymy of the genera and species is also given with sufficient fulness; a considerable number of the species and of their larvæ are figured, often with details, upon some of the plates (twenty-one in number) with which the volume is illustrated, the remaining plates being devoted to the illustration of the general terminology of the group and to the representation in outline of the characters of the saw-like ovipositors, upon which, especially in some genera, Mr. Cameron lays considerable stress for specific determination. A bibliographical list, giving explanations of the abbreviations used, and a full index of both names and synonyms, complete the volume, which is in every respect a most valuable contribution to our entomological literature.

We cannot conclude this notice without saying a few words of the admirable society under whose auspices this present book has been produced. The Ray Society has for many years merited the hearty thanks of all British naturalists on account of the important series of works which it has brought out—works which it would be utterly impossible for any publisher to produce in the same style, especially as regards illustrations, except under a certainty of heavy pecuniary loss. We have already on several occasions called attention to some of these works, which we have been glad to see of late dealing more and more with various departments of British entomology; and we think that it behoves the entomologists of this country to lend the society a helping hand, of which, we are sorry to say, it stands much in need. A volume like that under consideration is not dear at a guinea, even if the subscribers get no more for the year; but with increased funds the productiveness of the Society will increase, and we may hope to see it once more rival its own glories of five-and-thirty years ago.

Guide to the Exhibition Galleries of the Department of Geology and Palæontology, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, South Kensington. 56 pp., with numerous woodcuts. 8vo. Printed by order of the Trustees, (October) 1882.

THIS is the first *illustrated* catalogue and guide-book issued for the use of visitors to the national collection. The Trustees of the British Museum show their willingness to meet the requirements of progressive knowledge, or at least the awakened intellectual inquisitiveness of the People. They not only set before them the bones and shells of bygone creatures, which are the enduring memorials of the Past, but give them descriptive words and artistic sketches of the extinct animals and their relics, so that the separate fragments

and scattered remains should no longer be decipherable by the expert alone, but come into congruous and intelligible forms, readily to be understood by any, even a popular, student of nature.

In this first issue the Mammals and Reptiles have special notice, the Fishes and Invertebrates not having yet been completely arranged in the new rooms and cases. For all, however, there are good general remarks as to their natural classification and occurrence, whilst for the two first-mentioned groups there is much valuable information, with a geological table showing their range in time, and thirty-one good figures, eight of which are original, the others having been borrowed from the publishers of first-class palæontological books.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Norwegian and Scottish Lepidoptera. By M. W. M. SCHÖYEN.

M. Schøyen publishes in the 'Nyt Magazin for Naturvidenskaberne' (vol. xxvii. pp. 1-54) an elaborate account of the investigations he made in 1880 into the Lepidopterous fauna of the district of Romsdal, the coast district of Norway between 60° and 64° N. lat. He gives a list of 356 species, a great many of which occur in this country; and his remarks upon some of them will be of interest to British lepidopterists.

In his introductory remarks he institutes a comparison between the Lepidopterous faunas of Norway, east and west of the mountain-chain, and between those of Norway and Scotland, which will prove of more general interest. His comparison of the known species of Lepidoptera in Eastern and Western Norway under the same latitudes is as follows:—

	Norway west of the Fjeld.	Norway east of the Fjeld.
Rhopalocera	47	82
Sphinges.....	12	29
Bombyces	36	69
Noctuæ	83	196
Geometræ	95	170
	273	546
Macrolepidoptera		
Pyalides	37	77
Tortrices.....	52	160
Tineides	66	165
Pterophorides	7	23
	162	425
Microlepidoptera		
Total	435	971